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[Inclosure No. 5.]

WATER SUPPLY.

[Translated in this Bureau from report of Dr. Perna y Salamo.]

The water supply of Cienfuegos is derived from the Jicotea River, from the well of Bouffartique, and from cisterns.

The water from the first-named source is detestable. The affluents of the Jicotea bring down the refuse from several factories and the detritus which always finds its way into rivers. The public are served with water loaded with organic and inorganic matter. Its unfitness for use is increased by the fact that horses and cattle drink and bathe in the river. The reservoirs are uncovered, and the water is heated by the sun and charged with atmospheric dust at all seasons. The water pipes are old and unsound.

The water of the Jicotea might be improved by restoring the filters which use, wear, and neglect have destroyed. The coast board of health demanded new filters a year ago, but they have not been put in, and the public continue to use nonpalatable water.

The water of Bouffartique well is superior to the aqueduct water, but it has the defect of all well-water supplies. If the water which feeds the well comes over an inclined plane it has all the advantages of spring water, but this condition is exceptional, the water in wells being generally stationary.

Cistern water, when the cisterns are well constructed, is well oxygenated, facilitates digestion, and is good drinking water, although inferior to spring water or filtered river water. Ordinary cisterns contain foreign bodies and small impurities received from the atmosphere.

We advise all persons who use the water from the aqueduct to filter it through a Pasteur or Chamberland filter. It should be cooled before putting it into the filter.

Cienfuegos will soon have one of the best water supplies of the island. The course of the Hanabanilla River has been studied exhaustively, and the construction of the necessary works will be begun either by national or foreign enterprise.

The water falls from a height of 120 meters, and the conducting pipes will cover a course of 37 kilometers. Each inhabitant of Cienfuegos, at the present estimate, will have at his disposal 400 liters of water, and the reservoirs will contain a reserve sufficient to supply the population for five days. The reservoirs will be covered and the water will be of superior quality and sheltered from the effects of weather and seasons.

DENMARK.

Quarantine measures.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, November 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of an official notice by the royal Danish minister of justice, together with a translation of the same, relative to sanitary measures affecting Middlesborough and other places.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Translation of decree by royal Danish minister of justice.]

The existing measures to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from Middlesborough are hereby abolished. No quarantine exists at present.

(a) The provisions in section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of 1880 relative to the introduction of contagious diseases are in operation as regards the following places:

Ports in Egypt, of the Red Sea, in Tonquin, Cochin China, and the East Indies, including the Dutch East Indies.

(b) The importation of rags from the places enumerated under *a* is prohibited, also of crass wool, unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that it has been carbonized or washed and heated to 80° Celsius, also of used linen, used clothing, and bed clothes, except when imported as baggage or the receiver certifies that they are imported as a result of the owner's change of residence. Goods that may be imported in accordance with the above regulations may, in case they are particularly unclean or of a suspicious character, be held until disinfected under official supervision.

This proclamation goes into immediate effect.

NOVEMBER 11, 1898.